

# Variation at the Interfaces in Ibero-Romance. Catalan and Spanish Prosody and Word Order\*

Maria del Mar Vanrell

Institut für Romanische Philologie - Freie Universität Berlin  
mariadelmar.vanrell@fu-berlin.de

Olga Fernández Soriano

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Departamento de Filología Española  
olga.fernandez@uam.es



Received: August 20, 2013  
Accepted: September 25, 2013

## Abstract

In this study we investigate how word order interacts with prosody in the expression of sentence modality and different focus constructions in different varieties of Catalan and Spanish. We analyze a corpus obtained by means of two tasks: a) a production test designed to elicit different focus constructions by means of question-answer pairs from short picture stories and b) the Discourse Completion Task methodology. The collected data were prosodically and syntactically annotated. Our data confirm that in Catalan and Spanish the intonational prominence tends to be located in clause-final position but this is completely true only for broad focus declaratives, since the main prominence can also fall on clause-initial position in Eastern Catalan and Basque Spanish informational focus declaratives or remain in situ in both informational and contrastive focus declaratives (especially in VAL\_CAT or Spanish). As for interrogative modality, an important distinction is made between languages that can present subject-verb inversion in direct questions (VAL\_CAT and Spanish) and languages that cannot (Eastern Catalan). In Eastern Catalan the subject is dislocated.

**Keywords:** word order; prosody; focus; declarative modality; interrogative modality; dialectal variation; Catalan; Spanish.

\* We are grateful to Joan Borràs-Comes for kindly providing us with the map that appears in Figure 1. Alba Chacón, Verònica Crespo-Sendra and Marianna Nadeu deserve a special mention for having participated unselfishly as narrators of the short picture stories presented in a PowerPoint slide show. We also thank participants, and people that helped us to get in contact with potential participants: Gotzon Aurrekoetxea, Mercedes Cabrera, Verònica Crespo-Sendra, Irene de la Cruz, Gorka Elordieta, Leire Gandarias, Miriam Rodríguez, Paco Vizcaíno. This research has been funded by the project FFI2011-23829/FILO awarded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness.

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## 1. Introduction

The interface between prosody and word order in Ibero-Romance has not been consistently studied. A considerable amount of research has been devoted to languages like Spanish, but other languages such as Catalan are much less known. In addition, most of the work concentrates on declarative modality, particularly on the expression of focus. Although we find exceptions (such as Zubizarreta 1998 and Gabriel 2010 for Spanish), there is often a stark division between those studies that emphasize the syntactic perspective (syntactic mechanisms to mark focus: Solà 1990, Vallduví 1991, Domínguez 2002 for Catalan; Costa 2001, Gutiérrez-Bravo 2002, 2005, 2006, Domínguez 2004, Samek-Lodovici 2001, 2005 among others for Spanish) and those that draw attention to the prosodic perspective (description of the focal shape and the use of different prosodic parameters such as duration, and peak alignment/scaling: Estebas-Vilaplana 2000, Prieto in press-2014, Vanrell et al. 2013 for Catalan; de la Mota 1995, Sosa 1999, Face 2001, 2002, Hualde 2002, 2005, Gabriel 2006, 2007, Vanrell et al. 2013 for Spanish). The few studies addressing interrogative modality mainly concentrate on word order and tend to disregard dialectal variation (an exception is Prieto and Rigau 2007 for Catalan). They deal primarily with standard varieties or with varieties that present a particular characteristic (e.g., absence of subject inversion in Caribbean Spanish). Finally, as it was noted by Gabriel (2010), another difference between syntactic works on the one hand and phonological studies on the other is that they use different methodological approaches. Syntactic works make resource to introspection and grammaticality judgments, whereas phonological studies tend to use experimental methods.

This paper makes an attempt to encompass all those aspects and face the two perspectives (syntactic and prosodic), while dealing with dialectal variation and using the same controlled methodology. We investigate how word order interacts with prosody in the expression of sentence modality (declarative and interrogative modality) and different focus constructions (broad, informational and contrastive focus) in different varieties of Catalan and Spanish. For Catalan we will examine two Eastern Catalan varieties, Central Catalan and Balearic Catalan, and one Western Catalan variety, namely Valencian Catalan. As for Spanish, Castilian and Canary Islands Spanish will be explored and compared to a contact variety, the one spoken in the Basque Country.

Recent works on generative grammar have shown that the correlation between prosody and syntactic structure is not homogeneous among languages but is subject to parametric modeling (Hirschberg and Avesani 2000, de la Cruz-Pavía 2010, de la Cruz-Pavía and Elordieta submitted; see also Elordieta and Irurtzun 2012 for an overview). One aspect in which languages vary has to do with the position of the subject and its inclusion in a prosodic phrase independent of the verb (Elordieta,

Frota and Vigário 2005). Some of the languages studied here present particular characteristics such as non dislocated subjects in Valencian Catalan interrogatives (Prieto and Cabré (eds.) 2007-2012), or OV order in Basque Spanish declaratives (Gómez Seibane 2012). It has also been claimed that non-inverted questions (which are widely attested in Caribbean varieties) are possible in Canarian Spanish. We will examine these properties aiming at isolating the crucial parameter implied and the features involved. As for declarative modality, the hypothesis that there are phonologically motivated movements will be tested, as well as the syntactic strategies that different languages resort to in «information packaging», such as (right) dislocation.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1. Participants

The participants in our production experiment were 4 men and 10 women aged between 22 and 45 from the following locales of the two languages under study: a) Central Catalan (CENTR\_CAT): 1 female speaker from Borredà and 1 female speaker from Torrelavit; Balearic Catalan (BAL\_CAT): 1 female speaker from Lluçmajor and 1 male speaker from Ses Salines; Valencian Catalan (VAL\_CAT): 1 female speaker from Ondara and 1 male speaker from Bocairent) and b) Castilian Spanish (CAST\_SPA): 2 female speakers from Madrid; Spanish of the Basque country: 2 female L1 Spanish speakers (BC\_L1SPA\_SPA) from Bilbao and 2 female L1 Basque speakers (BC\_L1BAS\_SPA) from Gernika and Zeberio respectively; Canarian Spanish (CAN\_SPA): 2 male speakers from Las Palmas. See Figure 1.



**Figure 1.** Map including the locales where the recordings were carried out. Inverted pyramids represent that the language of the experiments was Catalan, whereas circles represent Spanish.

## 2.2. Materials

The corpus analyzed in this paper was obtained by means of two tasks: a) a production test designed to elicit different focus constructions (broad, narrow or informational and contrastive foci on different constituents) through of question-answer pairs from short picture stories presented in a PowerPoint slide show (Gabriel 2010) and b) the Discourse Completion Task methodology or DCT (Blum-Kulka, House and Kasper 1989, Billmyer and Varghese 2000, Félix-Brasdefer 2010).

As for the former, we had three different stories with different main characters (a girl called Maria, Snow White and a sailor). The short stories correspond to full sentences with a canonical syntactic structure (SVO<sub>1</sub>O<sub>2</sub>/Adjunct)<sup>1</sup> and were controlled for Embeddedness (half of the second VP-complements were arguments and the other half were adjuncts) and Focused Constituent (S, V, O<sub>1</sub> or O<sub>2</sub>/Adjunct). Participants were asked to respond to a series of wh-questions or tag questions and were explicitly asked to use all the constituents that appeared in them. Speakers were free to use any syntactic order or strategy on the condition that they sounded natural in their native language. The stories and the subsequent questions were as follows:

- (1) Blancanieves trajo                      las manzanas con fatiga.  
Snow.White bring.PAST.3SG the apples      with tiredness
- (2) a. ¿Qué ha                      pasado?  
      what have.PRES.3SG happened
- b. ¿Qué trajo                      Blancanieves con fatiga?  
          what bring.PAST.3SG Snow.White with tiredness
- c. ¿Quién trajo                      las manzanas con fatiga?  
          who bring.PAST.3SG the apples      with tiredness
- d. Blancanieves trajo                      con fatiga      las naranjas, ¿verdad?  
      Snow.White bring.PAST.3SG with tiredness the oranges      right
- e. ¿Cómo trajo                      las manzanas Blancanieves?  
          how bring.PAST.3SG the apples      Snow.White
- f. Trajo                      las manzanas con fatiga      Caperucita,  
      bring.PAST.3SG the apples      with tiredness Little.Red.Riding.Hood  
      ¿verdad?  
      right
- g. ¿Qué hizo                      Blancanieves con fatiga?  
          what do.PAST.3SG Snow.White with tiredness
- h. Blancanieves trajo                      las manzanas con vitalidad, ¿no?  
      Snow.White bring.PAST.3SG the apples      with vitality      no

1. Where O<sub>1</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> refer to direct or indirect object, in both orders.

- i. ¿Qué hizo                   Blancanieves con las manzanas?  
     what do.PAST.3SG Snow.White with the apples
- j. Blancanieves se   llevó                   las manzanas con fatiga, ¿verdad?  
     Snow.White REFL take.PAST.3SG the apples with tiredness right
- k. Las manzanas, las trajo                   con fatiga  
     the apples them bring.PAST.3SG with tiredness  
     Caperucita,                   ¿no?  
     Little.Red.Riding.Hood, no

Through this method we elicited a total of 120 contours x 14 speakers to yield a total of 1680 contours.

As for the DCT, it is an inductive method in which the researcher presents the subject with a series of situations (such as «You go into a shop you have never been to before and ask the shop assistant if they sell sugar») and then asks him or her to respond accordingly. The full survey is made up of 130 situations that allowed us to obtain a wide range of interrogative contours (direct or indirect *wh*- and *y/n* questions) controlling for the type of verb (copulative, transitive, unaccusative and unergative), the type of subject (nominal, pronominal or the second person formal *vostè/usted* in Catalan and Spanish respectively) or the degree of presupposition about the likelihood that the speaker will get a «yes» answer to his/her utterance (information- and confirmation *y/n* questions and tag questions). We also controlled the behavior of «external» adverbials of the type *how come*, which according to Rizzi (2001) appear in a higher position in the left periphery. We elicited a total of 1820 contours (130 contours x 14 speakers).<sup>2</sup>

### 2.3. Procedure

Both the question-answer pairs and the short picture stories were adapted to every specific dialectal variety under study. The short picture stories were first presented both in writing and audio, whereas the set of questions about the picture stories were presented only in audio.

The descriptions of the prompt situations of the DCT were read aloud to the participants by the authors of this paper. Speakers were then asked to respond appropriately to the situations as spontaneously as possible. Questions were recorded only once but when a speech disfluency, breaks or irregularities occurred, the prompt situation was described once again at the end of the full interview session. There was a high degree of familiarity between the interviewer and the speakers. The whole set of tasks lasted approximately 70 minutes. Speakers were recorded on Zoom H4n digital audio recorder using an AKG C520 condenser microphone.

2. Readers can access the survey by clicking this link: <http://optimiza.cat/mvanrell/research>

#### 2.4. Analysis

Data obtained through the question-answer pairs were annotated in Praat (Boersma and Weenink 2013) for the following fields: (1) orthographic transcription, (2) syntactic strategy used by the speaker (neutral order, right or left dislocation of the non-focused material, clefting<sup>3</sup>, constituent fronting, prosodic motivated movement, etc.), (3) syntactic order, (4) type of focus (broad, informational or contrastive focus) as well as the constituent that is under focus and (5) prosodic transcription of the data in terms of pitch accents and boundary tones<sup>4</sup> (Hualde and Prieto in press-2014, Prieto et al. in press-2014). For the utterances obtained by means of the DCT methodology, the following fields were annotated: (1) orthographic transcription, (2) position of the subject (elided, right or left dislocated, postverbal or preverbal), (3) additional lexical markers such as *que* or *oi?* and (4) prosodic transcription. The annotations were collected automatically into a file in .txt format through a Praat script and then transferred to a SPSS file for purposes of subsequent statistical exploration. The data were analyzed separately depending on the methodology used to obtain them (question-answer pairs vs. DCT method). This difference in the methodology also corresponded to a difference in the modality of the materials, that is, the materials obtained through the question-answer pairs belong to the declarative modality (though with different focal structures) whereas the materials collected using the DCT are identified as interrogative modality.

### 3. Data

#### 3.1. Declarative modality

Most work devoted to the interface between word order and prosody in Catalan and Spanish concentrates mainly on the expression of focus in the standard varieties (Central Catalan and Castilian Spanish). Both languages are considered to mark focus by syntactic means, although recent studies show that prosodic strategies are possible as well (Face and D'Imperio 2005, Estebas-Vilaplana 2000). Regarding these prosodic strategies, in Catalan and Spanish it is assumed that intonational prominence falls on clause-final position and that prominence shift is not an available strategy (Vallduví 1991, Zubizarreta 1998). However, it remains unclear which prosodic strategies are possible (pitch accent shape; postfocal compression; differences in alignment, duration or pitch height), under which circumstances they operate, and how they interact with syntax. Given that prominence shift is not an available strategy, alternative syntactic mechanisms are proposed in order to vary the location of prominence. For Catalan, Vallduví (1991) proposed dislocation of the nonfocal material of a sentence to ensure that elements that the speaker wishes to focalize appear in the rightmost position, whereas in Spanish, the nonfocal mate-

3. Clefting structures were discarded from the data presented in the paper.

4. Although the ToBI system was used to analyze the contours, here we will use a more descriptive system based on the trajectory associated to the nuclear syllables (last stressed syllable of a sentence) and to the edges of the tonal units.

rial undergoes movement to a non canonical position (p-movement or *prosodically motivated movement*, Zubizarreta 1998). Other syntactic strategies such as focus fronting or clefting seem to be restricted to a contrastive meaning (Solà 1990 for Catalan, Zubizarreta 1998 for Spanish).

### 3.1.1. Broad focus

For broad focus our results indicate that the most extended order in all cases is  $SVO_1O_2/Adjunct$ . There seems to be no significant contrast between unaccusative vs. transitive/unergative verbs.

From the intonational point of view, broad focus declaratives are characterized by a nuclear falling pattern. Interestingly, the phonetic shape of the nuclear configuration in Catalan broad focus declaratives differs from that of Spanish. Speakers of Catalan varieties tend to produce a drastic fall sometimes followed by a final slight rise similar to the one found in Italo-Romance varieties (Grice, Savino and Refice 1997, Savino 2012 for Bari Italian; Roseano et al. in press-2014 for Friulian; Vanrell et al. in press-2014 for Sardinian). In Spanish varieties the last fall is less drastic and has the shape of a *plateau* during the nuclear syllable with no or little final slight rise. Figure 2 and 3 illustrate the two different patterns. In Figure 2 a steepest fall aligned to the syllable *-si-* (*cosina* ‘cousin’) is observed which is followed by a final rise. Conversely, in Figure 3 we observe a sustained pitch contour along the nuclear syllable *-ble-* (*problemas* ‘problems’) and low final tone. This difference in the phonetic nuclear shape of broad focus sentences between Catalan and Spanish has not gone unnoticed in the literature and it was previously attested in Estebas-Vilaplana (2003a,b), Face (2002, 2004) and Simonet (2009, 2010, 2011). According to Simonet (2009: 113), it could reveal «potentially-gradual differences» existing among different Hispano-Romance languages. In addition, the author presents comparative evidence that allows him to speculate that steeper falls of Majorcan Catalan could be interpreted as a conservative feature compared to the *plateau* found in Castilian Spanish. However, since the type of analysis performed

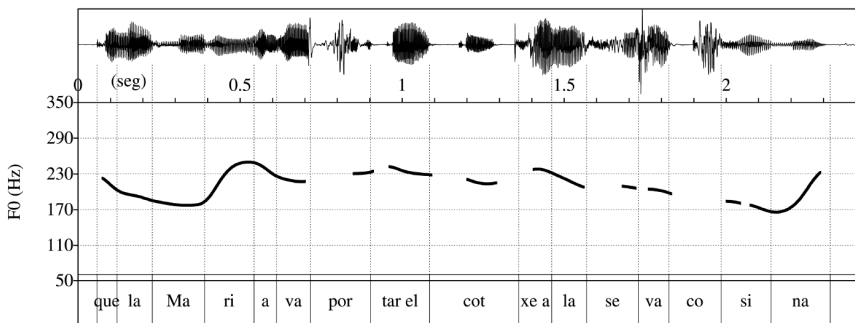


Figure 2. Waveform and F0 contour of the broad focus declarative *Que la Maria va portar el cotxe a la seva cosina* ‘that Maria brought the car to her cousin’ produced by a speaker of Central Catalan.

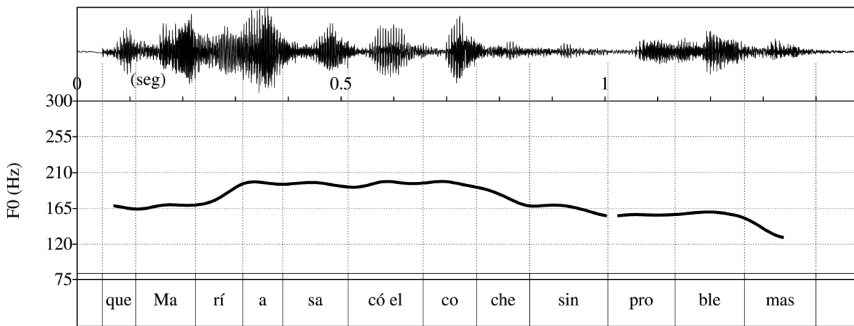


Figure 3. Waveform and F0 contour of the broad focus declarative *Que María sacó el coche sin problemas* ‘that María took out the car without problems’ produced by a speaker of Spanish of the Basque Country.

as well as the goals of our work do not allow us to go in depth into this, we will leave this issue for further research.

### 3.1.2. Informational focus

As for (narrow) informational focus, Catalan seems to present a particular behavior in the sense that the tendency is to right dislocate non focalized material (as opposed to focus in situ, p-movement or other strategies which are commonly used in Spanish). This is consistent with Vallduví’s (1994) claim that the constituent(s) which belong to the «tail» part of the ground information are marked by the syntactic strategy of right dislocation (RD) in Catalan, whereas languages like English make use of the phonological strategy of stress or prominence shift (and only very marginally of RD). On the other hand, Villalba (2011) shows that while RD is a pervasive mechanism in Catalan for activation and continuation topics, Spanish makes very marginal use of this strategy. Right-dislocation does occur in Spanish (Sedano 2006) and has a topic-marking function in cases like (3):

- (3) a. Lo he leído, ese libro.  
ACC have.PRES.1SG read that book
- b. Ya lo sé que estás cansada.  
already ACC know.PRES.1SG that be.PRES.2SG tired

But the studies show that Spanish RD is restricted to «sentences, demonstratives and DPs, and to subject and object functions, and shows a sharp preference for topic activation» (Villalba 2011: 1959). Villalba’s study demonstrates that Spanish resorts to realization in canonical position where Catalan uses right dislocations.<sup>5</sup>

5. For comparison this author analyzes the Spanish translation of the classical Catalan play *Terra baixa* by Àngel Guimerà, which represents a (colloquial spoken) register where RD is especially favored.



Spanish canonical realizations tend to correspond to what the author calls *activation topics*, and to inferable and nonlocal antecedents.

So it seems clear that Catalan has a more active right periphery than Spanish. As for the parameter behind this contrast, Villalba suggests that there is a relation between the different formal mechanisms available for information packaging (Spanish, unlike Catalan, cannot fully resort to RD) and the fact that Spanish lacks a full paradigm of pronominal clitics (including oblique partitive and locative). This, according to the author, «makes Spanish RD a less regular and unambiguous mechanism for marking activation topics. In contrast, realization in canonical position is a maximally efficient mechanism: any category or function receives a similar treatment.» (2011: 1960). As a result, it seems that Spanish treats the information that Catalan encodes by means of RD as if it were new information. This would cause potential informational ambiguity between focus and canonical realization of background material that, as Ziv (1994) suggests, can be resolved by means of additional prosodic mechanisms.

Contrary to what has been said (Solà 1990 for Catalan, Zubizarreta 1998 for Spanish), in our data fronting is not restricted to contrastive focus. Thus, both in Eastern Catalan (BAL\_CAT and CENTR\_CAT) and in Spanish of the Basque Country (BC\_L1SPA\_SPA and BC\_L1BAS\_SPA) we find an important percentage of instances of constituent fronting (about 30% for the two varieties of Catalan and BC\_L1SPA\_SPA and about 15% in BC\_L1BAS\_SPA). See (4):

- (4) a. Què va entrar,                    na                    Maria, amb dificultat?                    BAL\_CAT  
       what put into.PAST.3SG PERS.ART Maria with difficulties  
       *Es cotxe* va entrar                    na                    Maria amb dificultat.  
       the car put into.PAST.3SG PERS.ART Maria with difficulties.
- b. A qui va enviar                    la carta, el mariner?                    CENTR\_CAT  
       to who send.PAST.3SG the letter the sailor)  
       *A la dama* va enviar                    la carta el mariner.  
       to the lady send.PAST.3SG the letter the sailor
- c. ¿Qué le dio                    el marinero al                    viejo?                    BC\_L1BAS\_SPA  
       what DAT give.PAST.3SG the sailor to-the old.man  
       *La carta* le dio                    el marinero al                    viejo.  
       the letter DAT give.PAST.3SG the sailor to-the old.man
- d. ¿Qué sacó                    María sin                    problemas?                    BC\_L1SPA\_SPA  
       what take out.PAST.3SG María without problems
- e. *El coche* sacó                    María sin                    problemas  
       the car take out.PAST.3SG María without difficulties

The causes for constituent fronting in informational focus structures are difficult to determine. One could hypothesize that in Catalan it is related to a more extensive use of the sentential left periphery (as proposed by Cruschina 2011, 2012 for languages such as Sardinian and Sicilian). That arises further typological

questions such as why Romance languages differ as to the placement of the focus as well as to the possible special meanings associated to it (Cruschina 2012). For reasons of space we will not address these questions here. In Spanish spoken in the Basque Country, the high occurrence of informational focus declaratives with fronting (compared to CAN\_SPA or CAST\_SPA) could be due to the influence of Basque (Urrutia 1995, Gómez Seibane 2012). However, it is important to highlight that this fronting is only found in sentences where there is one constituent under focus and never in broad focus declaratives (or sentences in which the whole sentence is the focus).

Other common strategies are focus prosodically marked in situ (in VAL\_CAT, CAN\_SPA, CAST\_SPA and BC\_L1BAS\_SPA). Since VAL\_CAT only has the oblique clitic corresponding to the partitive *en*, its behavior on a par with Spanish is somehow expected.

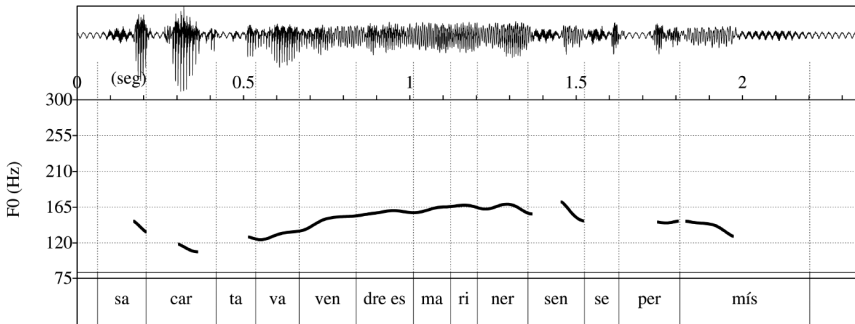


Figure 4. Waveform and F0 contour of the (narrow) informational focus declarative *Sa carta va vendre es mariner sense permís* ‘The letter (obj), sell.PAST.3SG the sailor (subj) without permission produced by a speaker of BAL\_CAT.

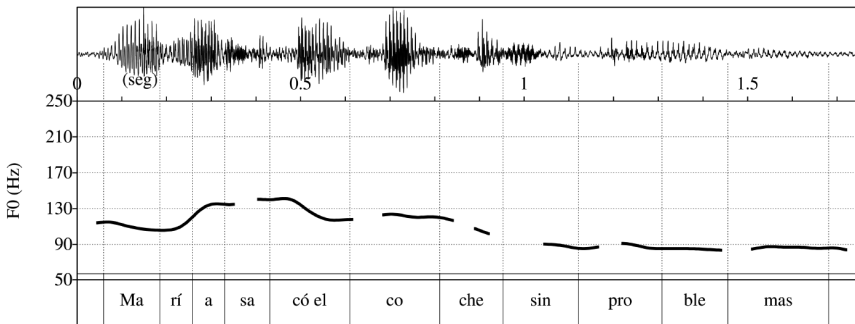


Figure 5. Waveform and F0 contour of the (narrow) informational focus declarative *María sacó el coche sin problemas* ‘María took the car out without problems’ produced by a speaker of CAN\_SPA.

As for intonation, in both Catalan and Spanish (narrow) informational focus we find an increase of occurrences of rising patterns. However, the falling patterns are still dominant. This difference in the intonational pattern is often due to the syntactic strategy used to mark the constituent under focus. Thus, whereas there is a high correlation between focus marked in situ and rising intonational patterns, other strategies such as dislocation of the non-focal material or fronting seem to select falling intonational patterns. Figure 4 shows an informational focus declarative as produced by a speaker of Balearic Catalan. As we can observe, a falling movement is associated to the syllable *car-* (*carta* ‘letter’) followed by a downstepped edge tone. Unlike contrastive focus, Catalan fronted constituents with an informational meaning do not display postfocal compression. Thus, as we can observe in Figure 4, after the downstepped edge tone the contours keep rising until the right edge of the first part of the postfocal section (*[es mariner]* ‘the sailor’), where it starts to fall until the end of the contour. Figure 5 illustrates the rising pattern (generally less common but still dominant in the Spanish varieties) as produced by a speaker of Canarian Spanish. A rising pitch accent is observed on the syllable *co-* (*coche* ‘car’) followed by postfocal compression.

### 3.1.3. Contrastive focus

In our data for contrastive focus declaratives, again the distinction between languages preferring dislocation (mostly Catalan) and languages that use other strategies (fronting of the focus constituent and focus marked prosodically in situ) arises. Another interesting finding is that fronting becomes a more frequent option in CAT\_VAL and SPA\_CAST, languages that cannot resort to this strategy for informational focus. Coming back to the issue of whether contrast is necessary for the focus constituent to be moved to the left periphery, we observe that the varieties studied here divide in two groups: on the one hand, we have languages for which contrast is not essential (Eastern Catalan and Basque Spanish) and, on the other hand, languages for which contrast is an indispensable condition (VAL\_CAT and CAST\_SPA). CAN\_SPA is outside this classification, since it seems to disprefer focus fronting for any of the two meanings.

Our results support the proposal made in Face and d’Imperio (2005), which show that the word order versus intonation focal typology is too rigid and that a revised typology of a continuum of word order and intonation in marking focus should be proposed. According to them, this typology allows «for a distinction between word order languages and intonation languages, but also for distinction between languages that use both mechanisms of focal markings to different degrees» (Face and D’Imperio 2005: 274). This can be led to the field of dialectal variation. Thus, also different varieties of the same language can be on different points of this continuum or use both mechanisms to a different degree.

Interestingly, languages which move informational focus divide into two tendencies for contrastive focus: BAL\_CAT and CENTR\_CAT make crucial use of right dislocation (see (5) and (6)), whereas BC\_L1SPA\_SPA and BC\_L1SPA\_SPA have focus in situ (as seen in (7) and (8)).

- (5) No, li va dur ses pomes, a(n) es príncep, na Blancaneu  
*BAL\_CAT*  
 no DAT bring.PAST.3SG the apples to the príncep PERS.ART Snow.White
- (6) No, li va portar el cotxe, la Maria, al seu veí  
*CENTR\_CAT*  
 no DAT bring.PAST.3SG the car PERS.ART Maria to-the her neighbor
- (7) No, MARÍA llevó el coche a su prima *BC\_LIBAS\_SPA*  
 no María bring.PAST.3SG the car to her cousin
- (8) No, María sacó EL COCHE sin problemas *BC\_LISPA\_SPA*  
 no María take out.PAST.3SG the car without problems

With respect to intonation, in both Catalan and Spanish contrastive focus declaratives, rising nuclear configurations experiment a drastic increase (from 40% of occurrences in informational focus declaratives to 71% of occurrences in contrastive focus). This increase in the percentage of appearance of rising contours correlates (though not exclusively) with an increment in the use of constituent fronting as a marker of contrastive focus. As has been described in the literature, contrastive focus usually precedes postfocal compression (Xu 1999, Xu et al. 2012, Vanrell et al. 2013). However, it is important to note that although postfocal reduction is a very significant mechanism to mark contrast in both languages studied here, it is not a prerequisite. In a previous study conducted by Vanrell et al. (2011) on Catalan, Italian and Spanish and with the gating paradigm, it was shown that hearers have no need to hear the postfocal region to distinguish between two focal conditions (contrastive vs. non-contrastive). Thus, they were able to recognize fairly well the presumed contrastiveness of the tonal accent just by listening to the portion going from the beginning of the sentence to three quarters of the way through the syllable bearing the contrastive accent. Figure 6 shows an example of a contrastive focus declarative produced by a speaker of VAL\_CAT. A rising tone is associated to the syllable *-si-* (*cosina* ‘cousin’) and then followed by a falling final tone and postfocal compression. Figure 7 displays the same intonational pattern as produced by a speaker of CAST\_SPA.

To sum up, our results confirm that in Catalan and Spanish the intonational prominence tends to be located in clause-final position but this is completely true only for broad focus declaratives, since the main prominence can also fall on clause-initial position in Eastern Catalan and Basque Spanish informational focus declaratives or remain in situ in both informational and contrastive focus declaratives (especially in VAL\_CAT or Spanish). Thus, our data seem to support the claim defended in Gabriel (2010: 189): «The mechanism of syntactic focus marking is governed by strict rules to a lesser degree than suggested in much of the literature» and we could also add that it is subject to dialectal variation.

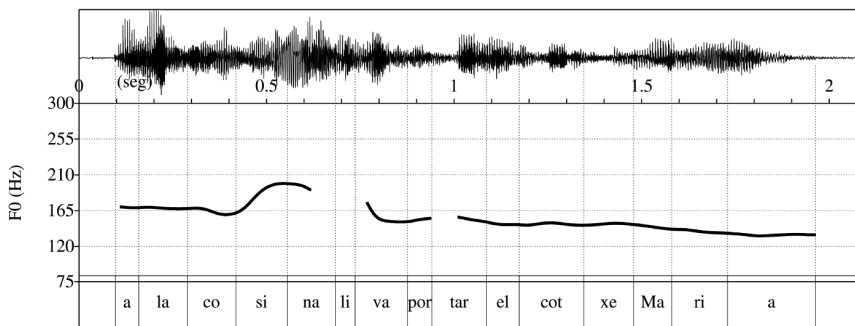


Figure 6. Waveform and F0 contour of the contrastive focus declarative *A la cosina li va portar el cotxe Maria* ‘to the cousin DAT bring.PAST.3SG the car Maria (subj)’ produced by a speaker of VAL\_CAT.

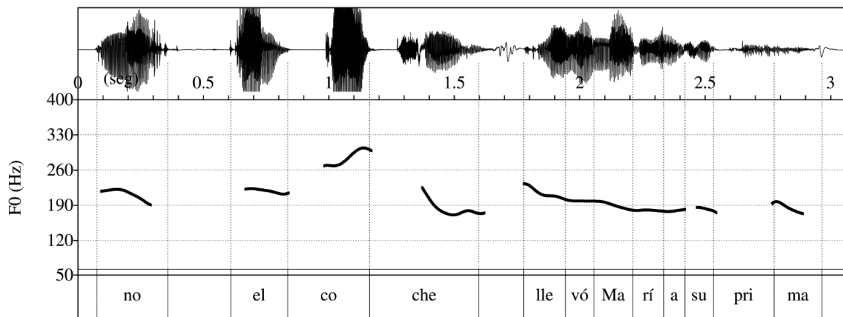
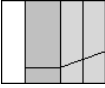
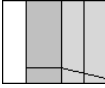
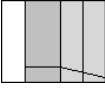

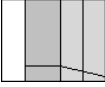
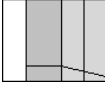







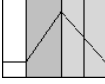


Figure 7. Waveform and F0 contour of the contrastive focus declarative *No, el coche llev María a su prima* ‘no, the car (obj) bring.PAST.3SG María (subj) to her cousin’ produced by a speaker of CAST\_SPA.

Regarding the discussion about the canonical order in Catalan (SVO vs. VOS: Solà 1992, Vallduví 1993, Rosselló 2002, Hernanz 2002, López 2003) or Spanish (SVO vs. VSO: Suñer 1982, Groos and Bok-Benema 1986, Hernanz and Brucart 1987, Fernández-Soriano 1993, Demonte 1994, Zubizarreta 1998), our data reveal that a) postverbal subjects in Catalan informational or contrastive focus declaratives are marginal and always subject to the realization of the objects as a clitic (i.e., *No, la hi va donar el mariner, la carta, al vell* ‘No, ACC DAT give.PAST.3SG the sailor (subj), the letter (obj), to.the old.man’ vs. *?No, va donar la carta al vell el mariner*) whereas they are more common in Spanish (i.e., *Se llevó las manzanas sin permiso Blancanieves* ‘REFL take.PAST.3SG the apples without permission Snow.White (subj)’) and b) we do not find any instance of VSO order neither in Spanish nor in Catalan.

Figures 8 and 9 summarize the more frequent syntactic and prosodic strategies found for each language variety and focus structure (informational and contrastive focus).

Informational focus <i>Language varieties</i>	More frequent option		Second more frequent option	
	syntax	prosody	syntax	prosody
BAL_CAT	fronting		RD	
CENTR_CAT	RD		fronting	
VAL_CAT	LD		RD	
CAN_SPA	focus in situ		LD	
CAST_SPA	focus in situ		p-movement	
BC_L1BAS_SPA	focus in situ		fronting	
BC_L1SPA_SPA	fronting		fronting/focus in situ	

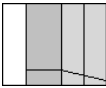
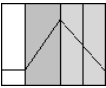
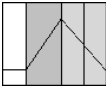
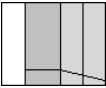
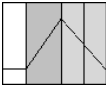
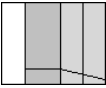
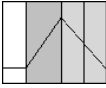
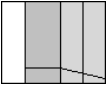
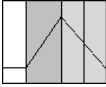
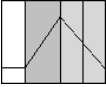
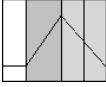
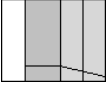
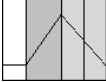
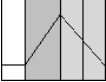
**Figure 8.** Main syntactic and prosodic strategies used to mark informational focus for each language variety under study. Boxes shaded in dark grey indicate the tonal movement associated to the nuclear stressed syllable whereas boxes shaded in light grey indicate the tonal movement aligned with the postnuclear syllables.

### 3.2. Interrogative modality

The word order-prosody interface in Catalan and Spanish questions has not been examined in depth, especially when applied to dialectal variation. For Central Catalan, Rigau (2002) shows that in the interrogative modality the subject appears in the sentence periphery, both in yes-no questions and in wh-questions. Spanish data analyzed by Escandell (1999) indicate that word order in Castilian Spanish yes-no questions is free although VS order seems to be the unmarked order compared to SV. Wh-questions in Castilian Spanish typically show wh-movement to the left periphery of the sentence and subject inversion.

#### 3.2.1. Wh-questions

From our data we can draw the following generalizations. For root wh-questions, a clear-cut partition shows up between BAL\_CAT and CENTR\_CAT on one side and VAL\_CAT and Spanish on the other. The former make crucial use of the right dislo-

Contrastive focus <i>Language varieties</i>	More frequent option		Second more frequent option	
	syntax	prosody	syntax	prosody
BAL_CAT	RD		fronting/RD	
CENTR_CAT	RD		RD	
VAL_CAT	fronting		LD	
CAN_SPA	focus in situ		LD	
CAST_SPA	focus in situ		fronting	
BC_L1BAS_SPA	focus in situ		p-movement	
BC_L1SPA_SPA	focus in situ		fronting	

**Figure 9.** Main syntactic and prosodic strategies used to mark contrastive focus for each language variety under study. Boxes shaded in dark grey indicate the tonal movement associated to the nuclear stressed syllable whereas boxes shaded in light grey indicate the tonal movement aligned with the postnuclear syllables.

cation strategy whereas the latter clearly do not. The result is that examples such as (9) are common in Balear and Central Catalan and those like (10) are the norm in Spanish as well as in the variety of Catalan spoken in Valencia.

(9) I quan fa feina, n'Aina? BAL\_CAT  
and when make.PRES.3SG work PERS.ART-Aina

(10) a. ¿Dónde nació Ana? CAST\_SPA  
where be.born.PAST.3SG Ana

b. Què volia el fill de la veïna? VAL\_CAT  
what want.PAST.3SG the son of the neighbor

Our data also show that the possibilities of appearing in preverbal position increase in the case of first and second person pronominal subjects, that is, sen-

tences like (11) are possible, whereas sentences like (12) are more marginal, though still possible.

- (11) a. I jo quan faig feina? BAL\_CAT  
 and I when make.PRES.1SG work
- b. Oye, ¿tú cuándo trabajas? CAN\_SPA  
 listen.IMP.2SG you when work.PRES.2sg
- (12) a. Quan treballo, jo? CENTR\_CAT  
 when work.PRES.1SG I
- b. ¿A quién le entregué yo el paquete? CAN\_SPA  
 to who DAT deliver.PAST.1SG I the package

Our data reveal that in Spanish the second person formal form *usted*, which agrees in 3<sup>rd</sup> person with the verb, appears more frequently in postverbal position (see (13)) than first and non formal second person pronominal subjects. In Catalan it tends to be dislocated but it can also appear in preverbal position (see (14)).

- (13) a. ¿A quién entregó usted el paquete? CAN\_SPA  
 to who deliver.PAST.3SG 2SG.FORMAL the package
- b. ¿Dónde nació usted? BC\_LIBAS\_SPA  
 where be born.PAST2SG. 2SG.FORMAL
- (14) a. Quan fa feina, vostè? BAL\_CAT  
 when make.PRES.3SG work 2SG.FORMAL
- b. Vostè què volia? CENTR\_CAT  
 2SG.FORMAL what want.PAST.3SG

This form has been shown to have a special behavior in standard Spanish. In particular it has been observed, on the one hand, that the explicit realization of *usted(es)* is much more frequent than that of the rest of pronominal (strong) pronouns.<sup>6</sup> This has been related both to pragmatic and grammatical factors (see Fernández Ramírez 1951, Keniston 1937, Rosengren 1994 and Enriquez 1984). It is also important to note that the presence of the form *usted* does not correlate with any particular (contrastive/distinctive) interpretation, contrary to all the other pronominal strong forms.<sup>7</sup> A clear (and extreme) example is provided by imperative forms, which generally does not allow for an explicit (second person pronoun) subject unless it carries a strong contrastive value (and receives contrastive strength):

6. This is at least the situation in European Spanish. For the dialects spoken in Latin America, as Kany (1951) already notes, the form *usted* is regularly omitted in the dialects in which subject and object strong pronouns are generally dropped. Kany suggests that this is due to the lack of coexistence with the familiar counterpart (at least in the plural).
7. Sánchez López (1993) presents a detailed description and a tentative analysis of the facts. See also Fernández Soriano (1999).



- (15) a. Siéntese usted (vs. #Siéntate tú).  
 sit.IMP.3SG 2SG.FORMAL sit.IMP.2SG you
- b. Dígame usted qué desea (vs. #Dime tú  
 say.IMP.3SG 2SG.FORMAL what wish.PRES.3SG say.IMP.2SG you  
 qué deseas).  
 what wish. PRES.2SG

But most interestingly, this «neutral» interpretation of *usted* obtains in restricted positions (where full DP's -pronominal or not- are excluded). In particular subject *usted(es)* is not contrastive or focalized when it appears in «sentence second position», that is, immediately after the finite verb or auxiliary verb, both in declaratives and interrogatives:

- (16) a. Habrá usted notado la diferencia.  
 have.FUT.3SG 2SG.FORMAL noticed the difference  
 (vs. \*Habrás tú notado la diferencia.)  
 have.FUT.2SG you noticed the difference
- b. Se irá usted acostumbrando a ello.  
 REFL go.FUT.3SG 2SG.FORMAL getting used to it  
 (vs. \*Te irás tú acostumbrando a ello.)  
 REFL go.FUT.2SG you getting used to it
- c. ¿Puede usted verlo? (vs. ??¿Puedes tú  
 can.PRES.3SG 2SG.FORMAL see.INF-ACC can.PRES.2SG you  
 verlo?)  
 see.INF-ACC

It is also important to note that in this case, *usted* is not incompatible with a dislocated explicit subject. Again this is impossible for the rest of tonic pronouns:

- (17) a. (En cuanto a los clientes), están ustedes invitados.  
 in respect to the customers be.PRES.3PL 2PL.FORMAL invited  
 (vs. \*estáis vosotros invitados.)  
 be.PRES.2PL you invited
- b. Los médicos, son ustedes un colectivo muy admirable.  
 the doctors be.PRES.3PL 2PL.FORMAL a collective very admirable  
 (vs. \*sois vosotros un colectivo muy admirable.)  
 be.PRES.2PL you a collective very admirable

The reason for this particular behavior has been related to a mismatch between the features of *usted* (which is a second person, formal) and the features in INFL (third person). Our data also indicate that there is a specific position for this form inside IP.

As for the position of the subject in wh-interrogatives, in traditional dialectal studies it has been claimed that Spanish spoken in the Canary Island follow the

tendency observed for Caribbean varieties to lack subject inversion. Lipski, for example, states that: «Non-inverted questions of the sort *¿qué tú quieres?* ‘what do you want?’ are usual in Cuban, Puerto Rican and Dominican Spanish, somewhat less so in Venezuelan and Panamanian Spanish, and quite uncommon in the remainder of Latin America, as well as being extremely rare in the Iberian Peninsula. In the Canary Islands, non-inverted questions are not as common as in the Caribbean, but among older speakers in rural regions, the frequency rises appreciably, indicating a higher rate of usage in the past, when the Canary influence on Caribbean Spanish was strongest. [...] The tight concentration of non-inverted questions in Latin American Spanish, limited to the Antilles and a few coastal Caribbean regions, correlates neatly with Canary Island influence, and also with recent Galician arrivals.» (Lipski: personal webpage).

Nevertheless, our results show no cases of interrogatives without inversion in CAN\_SPA.

As for intonation in interrogative modality, first we would like to highlight the crucial role of prosody in marking whether the subject is dislocated or not. Each dislocated element constitutes a tonal unit which is independent of the core sentence. Hence, an intonational contour made of a core sentence and two dislocated elements (i.e., *Vindrà, la Maria, demà?* ‘Will come, Maria, tomorrow?’) is produced with three different tonal units. Most instances of dislocated subjects in our data are right dislocations. Right dislocated elements reproduce the intonational pattern of the core sentence but with some variation depending on whether the intonational contour is rising or falling. When the core sentence is characterized by a rising intonational pattern, the dislocated element replicates the same intonational pattern but with a higher final pitch (as can be observed in Figure 10). By contrast, when a falling contour is found, the intonation of the right dislocated element is very similar to that of postfocal material (see section 3.1.3), that is, the intonational pattern is falling too but produced in a compressed pitch range (seen in Figure 11).

Generally speaking, wh-questions in our data can be grouped into two different intonational patterns, depending on the pitch tonal event associated with the nuclear

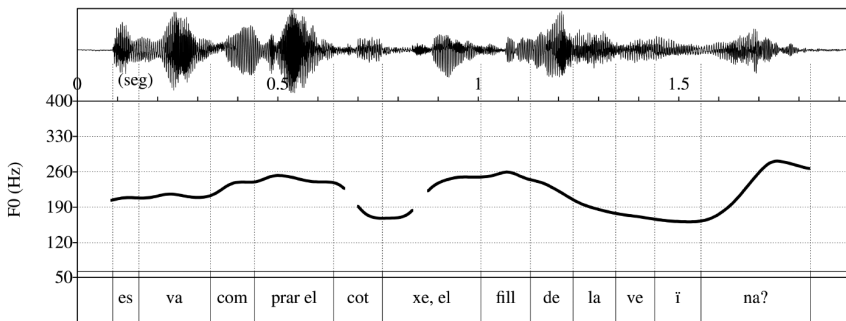


Figure 10. Waveform and F0 contour of the yes-no question with the subject right dislocated after the coma *Es va comprar el cotxe, el fill de la veïna?* ‘Self bought the car, the son of the neighbor’ produced by a speaker of CENTR\_CAT.

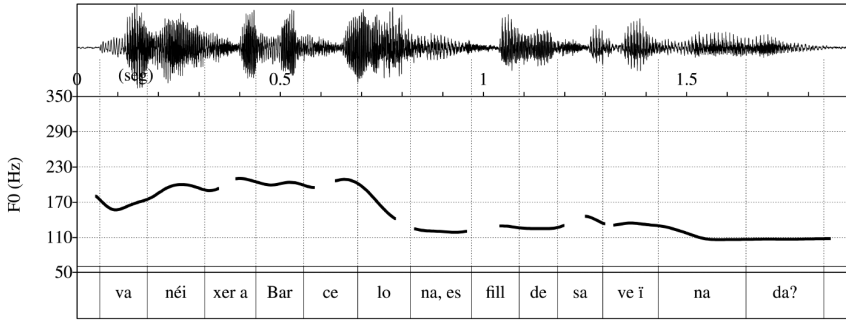


Figure 11. Waveform and F0 contour of the yes-no question with the subject right dislocated *Va néixer a Barcelona, es fill de sa veïna da?* ‘Was he born in Barcelona, the son of the neighbor?’ produced by a speaker of BAL\_CAT.

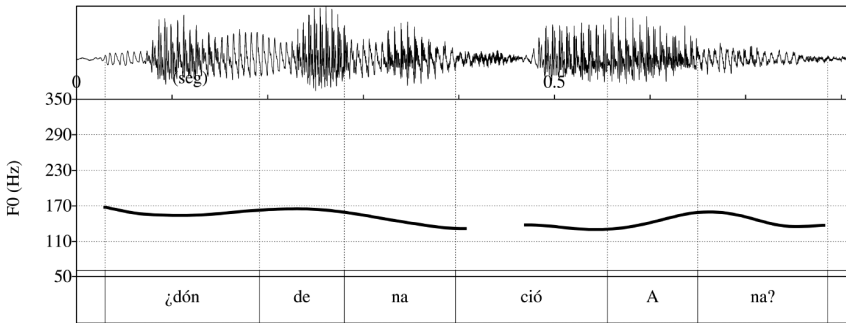


Figure 12. Waveform and F0 contour of the wh-question *¿Dónde nació Ana?* ‘Where was Ana born?’ produced by a speaker of CAN\_SPA.

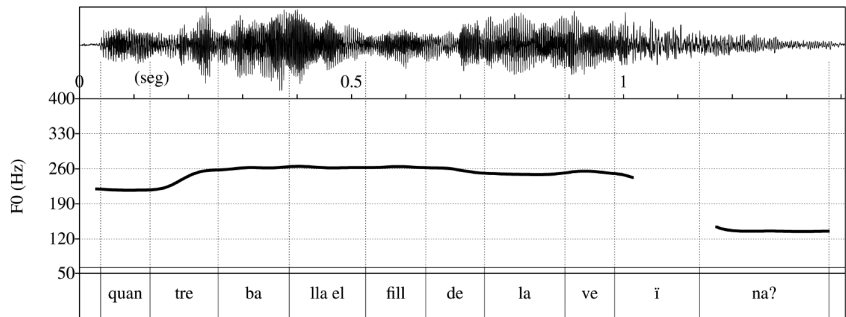


Figure 13. Waveform and F0 contour of the wh-question *Quan treballa el fill de la veïna?* ‘When does the son of the neighbor work?’ produced by a speaker of VAL\_CAT.

syllable: high and falling/low. Whereas *CENTR\_CAT* and *CAN\_SPA* follow the first pattern, the rest of varieties are characterized by the second pattern. The tonal trajectory following the nuclear syllable tends to be low but in *BAL\_CAT* and *CAST\_SPA* can also be rising. Figure 12 illustrates a *wh*-question produced by a speaker of *CAN\_SPA*. A high tone during the nuclear syllable (*A-* from *Ana*) can be perceived, followed by a final fall. Figure 13 displays a *wh*-question produced by a speaker of *VAL\_CAN*. The nuclear syllable *-i-* (*veïna* ‘neighbor’) is realized with a falling tone and the postnuclear tonal movement is low. The more frequent presence of falling nuclear configurations in *wh*-questions could be due to the fact that they are formally marked by a *wh*-word and therefore they do not need to be marked intonationally.

### 3.2.2. *Yes-no questions*

For root *yes/no* questions, again *BAL\_CAT* and *CENTR\_CAT* tend to right dislocate the subject, as in (18); in *VAL\_CAT* and *CAN\_SPA*, the verb does not have to move so we find preverbal subjects as in (19). Our data also indicate that in *CAST\_SPA*, *BC\_L1EUSK\_SPA* and *BC\_L1SPA\_SPA*, the subject is postverbal in most of the cases, as in (20). Interestingly, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person pronominal subjects are more common in preverbal position, as in (21). Again, it is interesting to isolate the behavior of the form *usted*. As was seen for *wh*-interrogatives, this pronominal forms does not behave as the rest of personal pronouns in Spanish, neither as a full DP (see Fernández Soriano 1999). In our cases it appears dislocated in *BAL\_CAT* and *CENTR\_CAT*, and tends to be inverted in the rest of the varieties analyzed, see (22):

- (18) a. Treballa fins tard, el fill de la veïna? *CENTR\_CAT*  
 work.PRES.3SG until late the son of the neighbor
- b. Fa feina fins tard, es fill de sa veïnada? *BAL\_CAT*  
 work.PRES.3SG until late the son of the neighbor
- (19) a. Maria és francesa? *VAL\_CAT*  
 Maria is French
- b. ¿La mujer de Juan es francesa? *CAN\_SPA*  
 the wife of Juan is French
- (20) a. ¿Nació el hijo de la vecina en Madrid? *CAST\_SPA*  
 be born.PAST.3SG the son of the neighbor in Madrid
- b. ¿Compró el hijo de la vecina el coche? *BC\_L1EUSK\_SPA*  
 buy.PAST.3SG the son of the neighbor the car
- (21) a. Tu vares comprar un cotxe? *BAL\_CAT*  
 You buy.PAST.3SG a car
- b. ¿Tú eres francés? *CAST\_SPA*  
 you are French

- (22) a. Va néixer a Barcelona, vostè? CENTR\_CAT  
 be born.PAST.3SG in Barcelona 2SG.FORMAL
- b. ¿Compró usted el coche? BC\_LIBAS\_SPA  
 comprar.PAST.3SG 2SG.FORMAL the car

If we now go to embedded questions, our data show a general tendency to have the subject in final position (VOS order) in *wh*-questions (see (23)) and to have preverbal subjects in yes/no questions (as in (24)).<sup>8</sup>

- (23) a. Es meu amic me demana a mem quan compraria BAL\_CAT  
 the my friend DAT ask.PRES.3SG PRT when buy.COND.3SG  
 es jersei es fill de sa veïnada.  
 the pullover the son of the neighbor
- b. Mi amigo me ha preguntado a quién le ha dicho algo CAST\_SPA  
 my friend DAT has asked to who DAT has said something  
 el amigo de María.  
 the friend of María

- (24) a. El meu amic m'ha preguntat si Joan va comprar el cotxe. VAL\_CAT  
 the my friend DAT-has asked whether Joan buy.PAST.3SG the car
- b. Mi amigo me ha preguntado si Juan nació CAST\_SPA  
 my friend DAT has asked whether Juan be born.PAST.3SG  
 en Madrid.  
 in Madrid

It has been observed that in Caribbean Spanish the use of explicit pronouns is much more widespread than in Standard Spanish. Alba (1982), for example, notes that the second person pronoun *tú* is almost obligatory in the Spanish variety spoken in Santiago (Dominican Republic). This phenomenon has been related to influence of English and to the weakening of verbal inflection as a result of the loss of final *-s*, and the subsequent convergence of the three singular forms of the verb, and nasal reduction (Hochberg 1986). The deletion of final *-s* is also present in Peninsular Spanish dialects such as Andalusian or Canarian Spanish. As in the case of Caribbean Spanish, this deletion makes that second and third persons singular become identical in most of forms. Ranson (1991) carried out an analysis of contextual personal markers aiming to test whether subject pronouns in Andalusian Spanish were used to resolve the ambiguity in verb forms. Contrary to what was found by Hochberg (1986) with respect to Puerto Rican Spanish, the results reveal that Andalusian Spanish shows no increased use of subject pronouns

8. Since dislocation and focused subjects are less likely to appear in these contexts, the most general tendency with pronominal subjects is omission, again with the exception of *usted*.

when verb endings are ambiguous and that other factors such as contextual markers have an important effect on indicating person. Yet, according to Ranson (1991), resolving ambiguity in the verb form is not the only function of subject pronouns in Spanish (Bentivoglio 1983, D’Introno 1989, Silva-Corvalán 1982).

In any case, against traditional belief (Lipski and others), in our data the percentage of pronominal subject drop is not particularly low in en CAN\_SPA. Nevertheless, the participants explicitly claimed to have the impression that the second person pronoun *tú* was much more frequent in their dialect than in other varieties of Spanish.

In none of the cases, a clear correlation is obtained between subject «heaviness» and subject position nor between degree of presupposition and subject position. The exception is tag questions with a high degree of presupposition in which the subject tend to occupy preverbal position (with the exception of *usted* in Spanish that tends to be postposed).

As in the case of *wh*-questions, yes-no questions in our data can be grouped into two categories according to the tone associated to the nuclear syllable: high (Spanish varieties) and low/falling (Catalan varieties). The final tonal trajectory can also be rising (CENTR\_CAT and VAL\_CAT) or falling/low (BAL\_CAT for Catalan and Spanish varieties). One could hypothesize that the variation found regarding the nuclear tone is related to language variation (Catalan vs. Spanish) whereas the tonal variation located at the final stretch of the contour is related to the syntactic marking of modality. In other words, languages marking interrogative modality by subject inversion or dislocation do not need to resort to rising final intonation, but languages not obligatorily using subject inversion or dislocation (such as VAL\_CAT and CAN\_SPA) have rising final tones available in their intonational grammars. This is just a generalization and we have to acknowledge that there are languages such as CENTR\_CAT or CAN\_SPA that display mixed patterns (falling or rising). Figure 14 shows an instance of a yes-no question produced by a CENTR\_CAT speaker characterized by a low-rising nuclear configuration. In Figure 15, the high-falling pattern found in CAST\_SPA is illustrated.

To summarize, Figure 16 shows the different syntactic and prosodic strategies that arise for different question types (*wh*- and yes-no questions) and different language varieties.

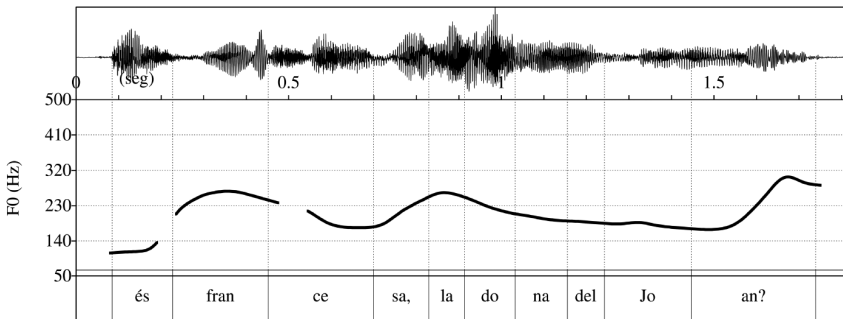


Figure 14. Waveform and F0 contour of the yes-no question with right dislocation of the subject *És francesa, la dona del Joan?* 'Is she French, Joan's wife?' produced by a speaker of CENTR\_CAT.

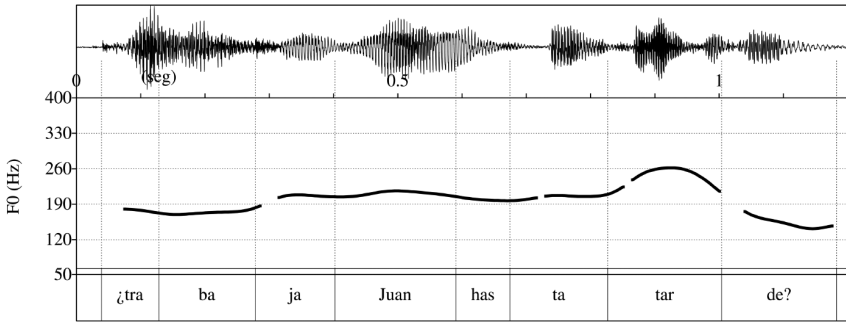


Figure 15. Waveform and F0 contour of the yes-no question *¿Trabaja Juan hasta tarde?* ‘Does Juan work until late?’ produced by a speaker of CAST\_SPA.

Language varieties	Wh-questions		Yes-no questions	
	syntax	prosody	syntax	prosody
BAL_CAT	subject dislocation		subject dislocation	
CENTR_CAT	subject dislocation		subject dislocation	
VAL_CAT	subject inversion		preverbal subject	
CAN_SPA	subject inversion		preverbal subject	
CAST_SPA	subject inversion		postverbal subject	
BC_L1BAS_SPA	subject inversion		postverbal subject	
BC_L1SPA_SPA	subject inversion		postverbal subject	

Figure 16. Main syntactic and prosodic strategies used to mark wh-questions and yes-no questions for each language variety under study. Boxes shaded in dark grey indicate the tonal movement associated to the nuclear stress syllable whereas boxes shaded in light grey indicate the tonal movement aligned with the postnuclear syllables.

### 3.2.3. *The left periphery and the node INT. «External» questions*

As Rizzi (2001) notes, in Italian some wh-operators like *perché* ‘why’ and other higher adverbials, like *come mai* ‘how come’, behave differently from ordinary ones in the sense that they do not require subject inversion. Rizzi provides the examples in (25):

- (25) a. *Perché* Gianni è venuto?  
 why Gianni is come  
 b. *Come mai* Gianni è partito?  
 how come Gianni is left

They are also consistent with short adverbials preceding the inflected verb as in (26). Clearly, these elements do not trigger I to C movement:

- (26) a. *Perché* (i tuoi amici) già hanno finito il lavoro?  
 why the your friends already have.PRES.3PL finished the work  
 b. *Come mai* (voi) già siete tornati a Milano?  
 how come you already be.PRES.2PL come back to Milan

According to Rizzi (2001), these adverbs occupy the specifier position of an extra peripheral node, INT. «The Spec of INT is presumably filled by a null operator in main and embedded yes-no questions, so it may be specialized for other operator-like elements which can be base generated there. Perhaps, INT selects in its Spec clausal operators, which are first merged there [...]. If INT is intrinsically endowed with the feature wh, no inversion is needed». These adverbials can co-occur with focus, as seen in (27):

- (27) a. *Perché* QUESTO avremmo dovuto dirgli, non qualcos’altro?  
 why this have.COND.1PL must.PP say.INF-DAT not whatever  
 b. *Come mai* IL MIO LIBRO gli ha dato, non il tuo?  
 how come the my book DAT has given not the yours

In our data, the same situation is obtained both in Spanish and in Catalan. Although it is not fully systematic, speakers show a preference for preverbal subjects in these cases:

- (28) a. *Per què* li ha dit això, n’Aina, a(n) en Joan? *BAL\_CAT*  
 why DAT has said this PERS.ART-Aina, to PERS.ART Joan  
 (vs. *Però* i ara *per què* n’Aina ha dit això a en  
 but and now how come PERS.ART-Aina has said that to PERS.ART  
 Joan?  
 Joan)  
 b. *¿Por qué* trabaja Ana tanto? *CAN\_SPA*  
 why work.PRES.3SG Ana so.much  
 (vs. *¿Por qué* Ana trabaja tanto?)  
 how come Ana work.PRES.3SG so.much



#### 4. Discussion and conclusions

This study set out to investigate how word order interacts with prosody in the expression of sentence modality and different focus structures in Ibero-Romance using the same controlled methodology. To this end, two production experiments were designed aiming to elicit different focus constructions (question-answer pairs from short picture stories presented in a PowerPoint slide show) and different question types (DCT methodology). The collected data were prosodically and syntactically (syntactic strategies used to mark focus, subject position, syntactic order of the constituents) annotated with Praat (Boersma and Weenink 2013). We controlled the focus survey for embeddedness and focused constituents and the question survey for verb type, subject type, degree of presupposition and for the behavior of «external adverbials» of the type *how come* (Rizzi 2001).

After performing a quantitative analysis not illustrated here for the sake of brevity, we conclude that, broadly speaking, in Catalan and Spanish the intonational prominence tend to fall on the right-edge of the clause. An exception to this rule is found in Eastern Catalan and Basque Spanish informational focus declaratives, where focus constituent can be moved to the left periphery of the sentence and in Western Catalan and Spanish informational or contrastive focus declaratives in which focus marked prosodically in situ (also called prominence shift in previous studies) is an available strategy. Right dislocation is used to a greater extent in Catalan than in Spanish and that is explained by a difference in information packaging between Catalan and Spanish potentially causing ambiguity that can be resolved by means of prosody (Ziv 1994). Prosody serves to mark the different types of focus. Thus, broad and informational focus declaratives tend to be expressed by means of falling/low contours, whereas the contrastive focus declaratives are characterized by rising-falling contours, that is, a rising pitch accent followed by a low final tone. Rising-falling configurations usually trigger postfocal compression, meaning that the postfocal material is realized in a compressed pitch tonal range.

We found three factors that play an important role in the expression of interrogative modality by means of word order: question type (y/n, wh-, direct or indirect questions), language variety and subject type (nominal, pronominal or *usted*). An important distinction is made between languages that can present subject-verb inversion in direct questions (VAL\_CAT and Spanish) and languages that cannot (Eastern Catalan). In Eastern Catalan the subject is dislocated. An exception to this behavior is exhibited by pronominal subjects (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular). In this case, we found more instances of preverbal subjects. Formal pronoun *usted* works as nominal subjects in this respect. We gave an explanation for that based on the lack of matching between the features of the form *usted* (a second person, formal) and the features in INFL (third person). Our data support the existence of a particular position for this form inside IP. VAL\_CAT and CAN\_SPA have a preference for preverbal subjects in yes-no questions also when the subject is nominal. Indirect wh-questions are characterized by subject verb inversion in all the varieties, whereas indirect yes-no questions present preverbal subject. We observe no effect of the presupposition about the truth-value of the proposition on the word order.

Tag questions are an exception in our data since they display declarative word order (although the form *usted* tends to be inverted).

As for intonation in the expression of interrogative modality, our interpretation is that the absence of syntactic marking (wh-word, subject-verb inversion or subject dislocation) for questions corresponds to a more salient intonational marking. Thus, wh-questions tend to be characterized by falling intonational patterns (although the tonal movement associated to the nuclear syllable can be high or falling/low). Yes-no questions can be classified depending on the nuclear tone (preference for low tones in Catalan and high tones in Spanish) and the final tone (low for language varieties with subject inversion or dislocation, but optionally high for those that do not present syntactic marking in a compulsory way).

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